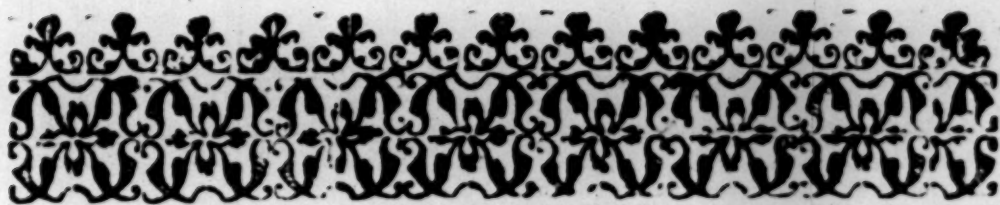


Imprinted at *London* by *G. Eld*, for *Robert Mylbourne*, and are to be
sold at his shop, at the great South doore of *Pauls*. 1622.



TO THE HON^{rable}
COMPANIE OF
VIRGINIA.

Right Honorable and Worthy :



THE fame of our late vn-
happy accident in *Virginia*,
hath spread it selfe, I doubt
not, into all parts abroad,
and as it is talked of of all
men, so no question of ma-
ny, and of most, it cannot
but be misreported, some carryed away with
ouer-weak lightnesse to belecue all they heare,
how vntrue soeuer; others out of their disaffe-
ction possibly to the *Plantation*, are desirous to
make that, which is ill, worse; and so the truth
of the Action, which is only one, is varied and
misreported. I haue thought it therefore a part
of some acceptable seruice in me towards you,

THE EPISTLE.

whose fauors haue preferred me to be a member of your *Company*, to present you with these my poore labours, the Collection of the truth hereof, drawne from the relation of some of those that were beholders of that *Tragedie*, and who hardly escaped from tasting of the same cup, as also from the Letters sent you by the *Gouernour* and other *Gentlemen* of quality, and of the *Councell* in that Colonie, read openly here in your Courts: That so the world may see that it was not the strength of a professed enemy that brought this slaughter on them, but contriued by the perfidious treachery of a false-hearted people, that know not God nor faith. No generous Spirit will forbear to goe on for this accident that hath hapned to the Plantation, but proceed rather chearfully in this honorable Enterprize, since the discouery of their brutish falshood will proue (as shall appeare by this Treatise following) many waies aduantageable to vs, and make this forewarning a forearming for euer to preuent a greater mischiefe.

Accept it from me, I most humbly beseech you, as the first fruits of my poore seruice.

Time

THE EPISTLE.

Time may happily make me able to yeeld you
some other worke whose subiect may bee loy,
as this is a Theame of Sadnesse : Meane time, I
commit You and the Noble Colony to Gods good
blessing, as he that shall alwaies be

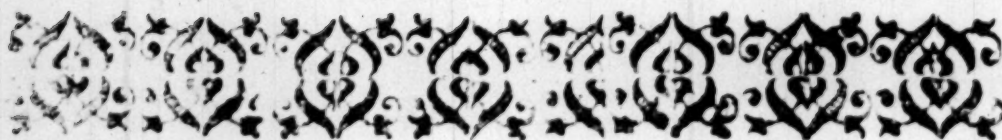
*A true Votarie for your happinesse,
and seruant to your commands,*

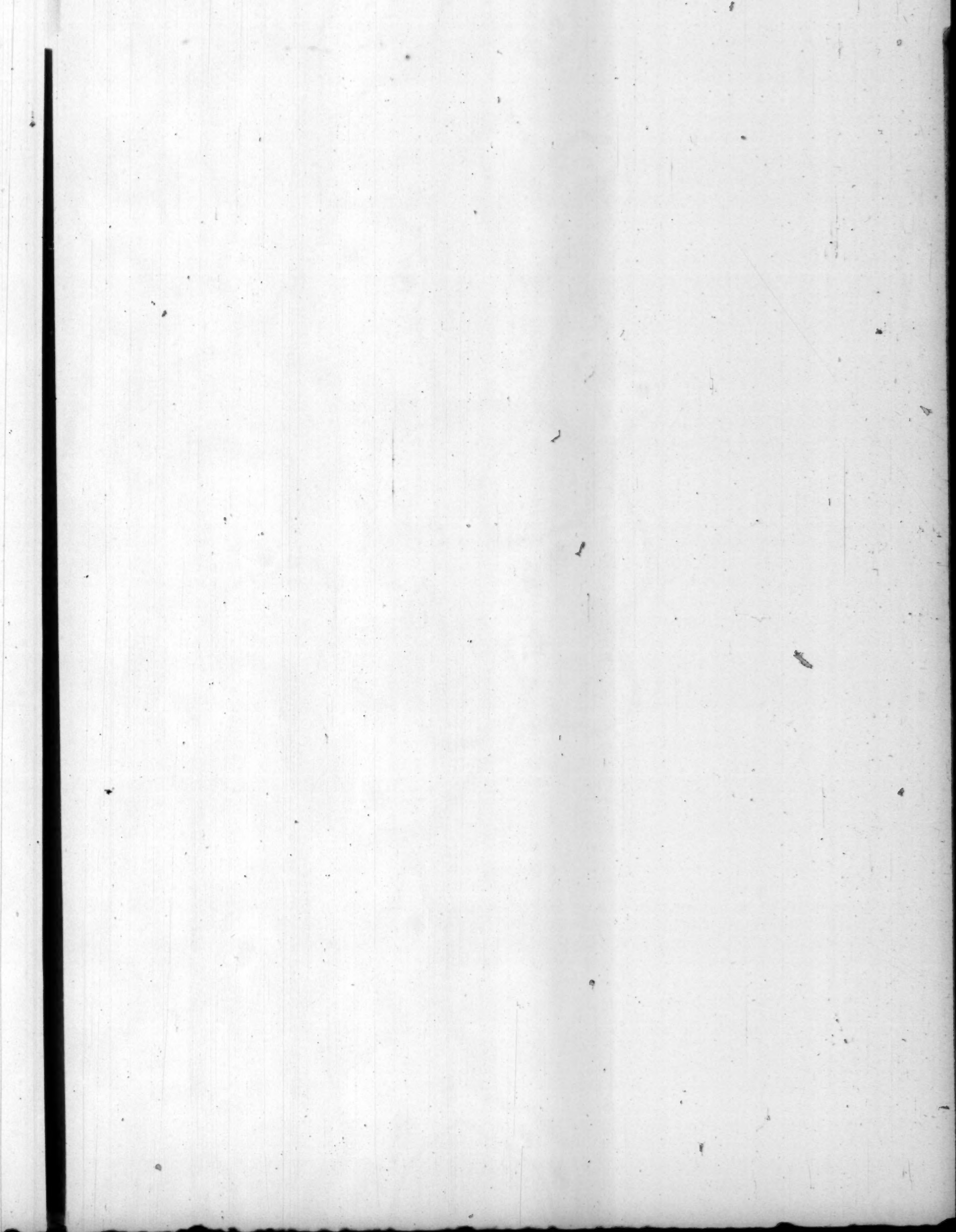
EDWARD WATERHOUSE.



Faults in printing are thus to be amended.

<i>Page.</i>	<i>Line.</i>	<i>Faults.</i>	<i>Amend.</i>
10	10.	French Vignerous	French Vignerous.
24	17.	Mattiues to teare them	Mattiues to teaze them.
<i>ibid.</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	which take this naked	which take there naked
25	12.	<i>non s'ingamun</i>	<i>non s'inganna.</i>
29	4.	with his brothers	with his brother.
<i>ibid.</i>	10.	ambitious quarrels	ambitious quarrels.
40	4.	Shinhow	Swinhow.
<i>ibid.</i>	10.	Weynoack.	Weyanock.
45	5.	by Fretum Hudson.	and by Fretum Hudson.





THE INCONVENIENCIES THAT HAVE HAPPENED TO SOME PER- SONS WHICH HAVE TRANSPORTED THEMSELVES

from *England to Virginia*; with out prouisions necessary to sustaine themselves, hath
greatly hindred the *Progresse of that noble Plantation*: For preuention of the like disorders
heereafter, that no man suffer, either through ignorance or misinformation; it is thought re-
quisite to publish this short declaration: wherein is contained a particular of such neces-
saries, as either private families or single persons shall haue cause to furnish themselves with, for their better
support at their first landing in *Virginia*; whereby also greater numbers may receiue in part,
directions how to provide themselves.

Apparrell.		li.	s.	d.	Tools.		li.	s.	d.
Apparrell for one man, and so after the rate for more.	One Monmouth Cap	00	01	10	For a family of 6. persons and so after the rate for more.	Five broad howes at 2.s. a piece	—	10	—
	Three falling bands	—	01	03		Five narrow howes at 16.d. a piece	—	06	08
	Three shirts	—	07	06		Two broad Axes at 3.s. 8.d. a piece	—	07	04
	One waste-coate	—	02	02		Five felling Axes at 18.d. a piece	—	07	06
	One suite of Canuase	—	07	06		Two steele hand sawes at 16.d. a piece	—	02	08
	One suite of Frize	—	10	00		Two two-hand sawes at 5. s. a piece	—	10	—
	One suite of Cloth	—	15	00		One whip-saw, set and filed with box, file, and wrest	—	10	—
	Three paire of Irish stockins	—	04	—		Two hammers 12.d. a piece	—	02	00
	Foure paire of shooes	—	08	08		Three shouels 18.d. a piece	—	04	06
	One paire of garters	—	00	10		Two spades at 18.d. a piece	—	03	—
	One dozen of points	—	00	03		Two augers 6.d. a piece	—	01	00
	One paire of Canuase sheets	—	08	00		Sixe chissels 6.d. a piece	—	03	00
	Seuen ells of Canuase, to make a bed and boulster, to be filled in <i>Virginia</i> 8.s.	—	08	00		Two perceers stocked 4. d. a piece	—	00	08
	One Rug for a bed 8. s. which with the bed seruing for two men, halte is	—	—	—		Three gimlets 2.d. a piece	—	00	06
	Five ells coorse Canuase, to make a bed at Sea for two men, to be filled with straw, iiij. s.	—	05	00	For a family of 6. persons, and so for more or lesse after the rate.	Two hatchets 21.d. a piece	—	03	06
Victuall.		04	00	00		Two froues to cleaue pale 18.d.	—	03	00
For a whole yeere for one man, and so for more after the rate.	Eight bushels of Meale	02	00	00		Two hand-bills 20. a piece	—	03	04
	Two bushels of pease at 3.s.	—	06	00		One grindstone 4. s.	—	04	00
	Two bushels of Oatemeale 4.s. 6.d.	—	09	00		Nails of all sorts to the value of	—	02	00
	One gallon of Aquauite	—	02	06		Two Pickaxes	—	03	—
	One gallon of Oyle	—	03	06		Household Implements.		06	02
Armes.		03	03	00		One Iron Pot	—	00	07
For one man, but if halfe of your men haue armour it is sufficient so that all haue Peeces and swords.	One Armour compleat, light	—	17	00		One kettle	—	06	—
	One long Peece, fise foot or fise and a halfe, neere Musket bore	01	02	—		One large frying-pan	—	02	06
	One sword	—	05	—		One gridiron	—	01	06
	One belt	—	01	—		Two skillets	—	05	—
	One bandaleere	—	01	06		One spit	—	02	—
	Twenty pound of powder	—	18	00		Platters, dishes, spoones of wood	—	04	—
	Sixty pound of shot or lead, Pistoll and Goose shot	—	05	00		For Sugar, Spice, and fruit, and at Sea for 6 men	—	00	12
		03	09	06	So the full charge of Apparrell, Victuall, Armes, Toolcs, and household stufte, and after this rate for each person, will amount vnto about the summe of		12	10	—
				The passage of each man is		06		00	—
				The freight of these prouisions for a man, will bee about halfe a Tun, which is		01		10	—
				So the whole charge will amount to about		20		00	00
				Nets, bookes, lines, and a tent must be added, if the number of people be grea- ter, as also some kine.					
				And this is the vsual proportion that the Virginia Company doe bestow vpon their Tenants which they send.					

Whosoeuer transports himselfe or any other at his owne charge vnto *Virginia*, shall for each person so transported before Midsummer 1625.
haue to him and his heires for euer fifty Acres of Land vpon a first, and fifty Acres vpon a second diuision.

U.

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(1)



A
DECLARATION
of the state of the Colonie and
Affaires in VIRGINIA.

With a Relation of the barbarous Massacre in the
time of peace and League, treacherously executed vpon
the English by the native Indians, 22 March last.



Lthough there haue been many and
sundry Treatises writ of *Virginia*,
and the Commodities thereof;
whereat malicious men may take
occasion to caull, but godly men
will finde good cause to praise the
Almighty, whose wonders are
scene in the deepe, through the which we haue sailed
to the discouery of this good Land: Yet I haue not
thought it amisse (since I am to expresse some late
Accidents) before-hand to summe vp the benefits
of that Countrey; partly because they daily encrease
by new Discoueries made, to the glory of our most
gratious King, and euer renowned to all posteritie, for
the founding and supporting of this most Royall and
blessed work of Plantation, to the great honor, wealth
B and

(2)

and happinesse of his most famous Kingdomes; and partly, because such is the customary daintinesse of Readers, that they seldome take the paines to gather together all that hath beene written of any subiect, that so they might take the whole businesse into their consideration, (which is the onely way to make a true iudgement,) but vsually content themselves with one or two Bookes set out occasionally, and with reference to some former Treatises, whereby they gaine but a lame and parcell-knowledge, and so oftentimes both preiudice themselves and the truth.

THE Countrey called *VIRGINIA* (so named by the late Virgin-Queene *Elizabeth* of blessed memory) being the rightfull inheritance of his Maiesty, as being first discovered at the costs and charges of that most prudent Prince of famous memory, *King Henry the Seauenth*, his Maiesties great Grand-father; The Patent whereof still extant to be seene, was granted to *Iohn Cabot* and diuers other of his subiects, who went thither with sixe Saile of Ships, and discovered as farre as from *Cape Florida* to *New-found-land*, all along the Coast, and tooke possession thereof to the Kings vse, about that time when *Ferdinando* and *Isabella* discovered the *Westerne Indies*: (by which title of first discovery the King of *Portugal* and *Spaine* hold and enioy their ample and rich Kingdomes in their *Indies East & West*;) A coast where *King Edward the Sixt* after planted his fishing to the *New-found-land* by publike Act in Parliament, and of which *Philip Amadas* and *Arthur Barlow* tooke againe possession to the vse of the late *Queene Elizabeth*: and after them,
Sir

(3)

Sir Richard Greenfield, Sir Ralph Lane, and Sir Walter Rawleigh; at what time severall Colonies were there placed. And since his Maiesties most happy comming to the Crowne, being an absolute King of three of the most populous Kingdomes (which *Charles the Fifth* was wont to tearme *Officina gentium*, the shop or forge of men,) finding his Subiects to multiply by the blessed peace they enioy vnder his happy gouernment, did out of his high wisdom and Princely care of the good of his Subiects, grant a most gracious Patent to diuers Honourable persons, and others of his louing Subiects, authorizing them thereby to goe on in the Plantation of this his lawfull and rightfull Kingdome of VIRGINIA, which by the blessing of Almighty God is growne to good perfection.

THis spacious and fruitfull COUNTRY of VIRGINIA, is (as is generally knowne to all) naturally rich, and exceedingly well watered, very temperate, and healthfull to the Inhabitants, abounding with as many naturall blessings, and replenished with as goodly Woods, and those full of Deere and sundry other beasts for mans sustenance; and the Seas and Riuers thereof (many therein being exceeding fayre and nauigable) as full of excellent fish of diuers sorts, and both water & land yeelding as great variety of fowle, as any Country in the world is knowne to afford. The situation whereof being neere the middest of the world, betweene the extremities of heate and colde, seemes to partake of the benefits of both, and therby becometh capable of the richest commodities of most parts of the Earth. From whence ariseth an assurance

B 2

that

(4)

that (by the assistance and skill of industry) those rich Furies, Cordage, and other Commodities, which with difficulty and danger are now drawn from *Russia*, will be had in *VIRGINIA* and the parts adjoining, with ease and safety. And the Masts, Plancks, and Boards, the Pitch and Tarre, the Pot-ashes and Sops-ashes, the Hempe and Flaxe, which now are fetched from *Norway*, *Denmarke*, *Poland*, and *Germany*, will there be had in abundance. The Iron, which hath so wasted our English Woods, (that it selfe in short time must decay together with them) is to be had in *VIRGINIA* (where waisting of Woods is an ease and benefit to the Planter) for all good conditions answerable to the best Iron of the world, whereof prooffe hath beene made. The Wines, Fruits, and Salt of *France* and *Spaine*: the Silkes of *Persia* and *Italy*, will be had also in *VIRGINIA*, in no kinde of worth inferiour, where are whole Woods of many miles together of Mulberry trees of the best kindes, the proper food of the Silke-worme; and a multitude of other naturall commodities. Of Woods, Roots and Berries, for excellent Dyes; of Plants and other Drugs for Physicall service; of sweet Woods, Oyles and Gummes, for pleasure and other vse; of Cotton-wooll, Silke-grasse and Sugar Canes, will there be had in abundance, with many other kindes. And for Corne, Cattell, and Fish, (which are the substance of the food of man) in no place better: the Graine also of our owne Country prospering there very well; but their Maize (being the naturall Graine of *VIRGINIA*) doth farre exceed in pleasantnesse, strength, fertilitie, and generalitie of vse, the Wheat of *England*.

The

The Cattell which were transported thither (being now growne neere to fifteene hundred) doe become much bigger of body then the breed from whence they came. The Horses also (through the benefit of the Climate, and nature of their feeding) more beautifull and fuller of courage. And such is the extraordinary fertilitie of that soyle, that the Does of their Deere (a kinde differing from ours in *England*, yet no way inferiour) yeeld two Fawnes at a fall or birth, and sometimes three. And the Fishings along our Coasts are in plenty of Fish equall to those of *New-found-land*, and in greatnesse and goodnesse much superiour, and twice in the yeare to be taken, in their going and returne, which is not else-where found in such plenty and varietie; So as there went this yeare from diuers parts of this Kingdome, neere thirty Saile thither, who are well returned and richly fished.

To conclude (but out of certaine aduertisements so often reiterated from thence, as well as by the constant relations of many hundreds now yearly coming & going) they auow, that it is a Country which nothing but ignorance can thinke ill of, and which no man but of a corrupt minde & ill purpose can defame, which as it paralleleth the most opulent and rich Kingdomes of the world, by lying in the same Latitude with them, so doth it promise richer Mynes of the best and most desired mettals with them, when the Colonie shall be of sufficient strength to open and defend them. And for the Passage thither, and Trade there, it is free from all restraint by forren Princes, whereunto most of our other accustomed trades are subiect: there is neyther danger in the way, through

the encountring of the Enemy or Pyrate, nor meeting with Rockes or Sholes (by reason of the fayre and safe passage thorow the maine Ocean) nor tediousnes of iourney, which by reason of better knowledge then in former yeares (the fruit of time and obseruation) is oftner made and in fewer weekes, then formerly it was wont to be in moneths; which (with the blessing of God) produced in the last Summer this effect, that in the Fleet of nine Saile of ships, transporting aboue seauen hundred Passengers out of *England* and *Ireland*, for the Plantation, but one person (in whose roome another at Sea was borne) miscarried by the way. And for them after ariuall, there are conuenient lodgings now in building, and carefull attendance in *Guests-houses* prouiding, till those that arriue can prouide for themselves.

3570 People
sent to *Virginia*
in the three last
yeares. 42 Saile
of ships, 1200
Mariners im-
ployed.

1500 To the
Sommer Islands.
9 ships, and 240
Mariners im-
ployed.

In the three last yeares of 1619. 1620. and 1621. there hath beene prouided and sent for *VIRGINIA* forty two Saile of ships, three thousand five hundred and seauenty men and women for Plantation, with requisite prouisions, besides store of Cattell, and in those ships haue beene about twelue hundred Mariners imployed: There hath also beene sent in those yeares nine ships to the *Sommer Islands* with about nine hundred people to inhabite there, in which ships two hundred and forty Mariners were imployed. In which space haue beene granted fifty Patents to particular persons, for Plantation in *VIRGINIA*, who with their Associates haue vndertaken therein to transport great multitudes of people and cattell thither, which for the most part is since performed, and the residue now in preparing, as by the seuerall Declarations of each

each yeare in their particulars, (manifested and approved in our generall and publike Quarter-Courts) and for the fuller satisfaction of all desirous to vnderstand the particularities of such proceedings, hath beene by printing commended to the vnderstanding of all.

The Letters written from the *Gouernor* and *Treasurer* in VIRGINIA in the beginning of *March* last, (which came hither in *April*,) gaue assurance of ouercomming and bringing to perfection in this yeare, the Iron-works, Glasse-works, Salt-works, the plentifull sowing of all sorts of English graine with the Plough, hauing now cleared good quantitie of ground; setting of store of *Indian* Corne or Maize, sufficient for our selues, and for trucke with the Natiues; restraint of the quantity of *Tobacco*, and amendment of it in the quality, learned by time and experience; The planting of Vines and Mulberry-trees neere to their houses, Figg-trees, Pomgranats, Potatoes, and Cotton-wooll seedes, Pocoon, Indico, Sugar-Canes, Madder, Woade, Hempe, Flaxe, and Silke-grasse; and for the erecting of a fayre Inne in *James-Citie* for the better entertainment of new commers, whereto and to other publike workes, euery old planter there offered freely and liberally to contribute. I write the words of their Letters. And how in a late Discouery made, a few moneths before by some of them to the Southward, they had past thorow great Forrests of Pines, fiftene or sixtene miles broad, and about threescore miles long, very fit for Mastes for shipping, and for Pitch and Tarre, and of other sorts of woods fit for Pot-ashes and Sope-ashes, and came vnto a most fruitful Country, blessed with abundance of Corne,
reaped.

Mr. Harriot in his
booke of Virgi-
nia, 1585.

reaped twice ayere (within the limits of VIRGINIA) where also they vnderstand of a Copper-myne, an essay whercof was sent, and vpon tryall here found to be very rich; and met with a great deale of Silk-grasse there growing, which monethly may be cut, of which kindes, and Cotton-wooll, all the *Cambaya* and *Ben-gala* stufes are made in the *East-Indies*: and of which kindes of Silke-grasse was heretofore made a peece of Grogeram giuen to *Queene Elizabeth*. And how that in *December* last they had planted and cultiuated in VIRGINIA Vines of all sorts, (as well those naturally growing, as those other Plants sent them from these parts of Europe) Orenge and Lemon-trees, Figge-trees, Sugar-Canes, Cotton-wooll, Cassai Rootes, (that make very good bread) Plantanes, Potatoes, and fundry other *Indian* fruits and plants not formerly seene in VIRGINIA, which at the time of their said Letters beganne to prosper very well: as also their Indico-seedes, for the true cure whereof there is lately caused a Treatise to be written.

Furthermore, they write that in a Voyage made by Lieutenant *Marmaduke Parkinson*, and other English Gentlemen, vp the Riuer of *Patomack* they saw a *China Boxe* at one of the Kings houses where they were: Being demanded where he had it, made answer, That it was sent him from a King that dwelt in the *West*, ouer the great Hills, some renne dayes iourney, whose Countrey is neare a great Sea, hee hauing that Boxe, from a people as he said, that came thither in ships, that weare cloaths, crooked swords, & somewhat like our men, dwelt in houses, and were called *Acanack-China*: and he offered our people, that he would send his

his Brother along with them to that King, which offer the Gouvernor purposed not to refuse; and the rather, by reason of the continual constant relations of all those *Sauages* in VIRGINIA, of a Sea, and the way to it West, they affirming that the heads of all those seauen goodly Riuers, (the least wherof is greater then the Riuer of *Thames*, and nauigable aboue an hundred and fifty miles, and not aboue sixe or eight miles one from another) which fall all into one great Bay, haue their rising out of a ridge of hils, that runnes all along South and North: whereby they doubt not but to finde a safe, easie, and good passage to the South Sea, part by water, and part by land, esteeming it not aboue an hundred and fifty miles from the head of the Falls, where wee are now planted; the Discouery whereof will bring forth a most rich trade to *Cathay*, *China*, *Iapan*, and those other of the *East Indies*, to the inestimable benefit of this Kingdome.

But for the further prooffe hereof, and of the North-west passage thither by Sea, I referre the Reader to the Treatie annexed at the end of this Booke, written by that learned and famous *Mathematician*, Mr. *Henry Briggs*, which I hauing happily attained vnto, haue published for the common good.

Moreouer, the Letters of Mr. *Iohn Berkley*, sometimes of *Beuerstone Castle* in the County of *Glocester*, (a Gentleman of an honorable Familie) likewise certifie, that a more fit place for Iron-workes (whereof he was made Master & ouer-seer) then in VIRGINIA, both for wood, water, mynes, and stone, was not to be found: And that by *Whitfentide* then next (now past) the Company might relye vpon good quantities

of Iron made by him : which also by Letters from Mr. *George Sandis* the third of *March* last, was confirmed, with this farther description of the place (called *The falling Creeke*) to be so fitting for that purpose, as if Nature had applyed her selfe to the wish and direction of the Workeman ; where also were great stones hardly seene else-where in VIRGINIA, lying on the place, as though they had beene brought thither to aduance the erection of those Workes.

The Letters of the *French Vignerous* or *Vine-men*, procured out of *France* & sent ouer into VIRGINIA, did likewise assertaine, that no Countrey in the world was more proper for Vines, Silke, Rice, Oliues, and other Fruits, then VIRGINIA is : and that it farre excelled their owne Countrey of *Languedocke* ; the Vines of diuers sorts being in abundance naturally ouer all the Countrey : and they hauing planted some cuttings of Vines at *Michaellmas* last, in their Letters affirme that these bare Grapes already this Spring, to their great wonder, as being a thing they suppose not heard of in any other Countrey. A taste of Wine made of the wilde grape, they last yeare sent, with hope to send a good quantitie this next Vintage ; and that the Mulberry-trees where they abode were in wonderfull abundance, and much excelling both in goodnesse and greatnesse those of their owne Countrey of *Languedocke* : and that those Silke-wormes they haue, prosper exceeding well, and some Silke they hope to send this yeare, there wanting nothing to set vp that rich Commodity but store of hands where-with *England* doth abound. Of the fruit of which Mulberry-trees (as of a Plum there plentifully growing)

ing) they would make wholesome drinkes for the Colony and people there.

The Letters of Mr: *Porey* (verified also from the *Governor* and *Councell*) advertised of a late Discouery by him and others made into the great Bay Northward, (reseruing the sounding of the bottome thereof for a second Voyage,) where hee left settled very happily neare an hundred English, with hope of a good trade for Furies there to be had. From thence was brought by Lieutenant *Perkinson*, in his voyage, some of that kind of Earth which is called *Terra Lemnia* (there to be had in greatabundance) as good as that of *Turkey*.

BY this (though it be but in part) the Reader may vnderstand the great riches and blessings of this excellent Countrey, which euen ordinary diligence and care must needes strangely improue. But that all men may see the vnpartiall ingenuity of this Discourse, we freely confesse, that the Countrey is not so good, as the *Natives* are bad, whose barbarous Sa-uagenesse needs more cultiuation then the ground it selfe, being more ouerspread with inciuiltie and treachery, then that with Bryers. For the land being tilled and vsed well by vs, deceiued not our expectation, but rather exceeded it farre, being so thankfull as to returne an hundred for one. But the *Sauages* though neuer Nation vsed so kindly vpon so small desert, haue in stead of that *Haruest* which our paines merited, returned nothing but Bryers and thornes, pricking euen to death many of their Benefactors: yet doubt wee not, but that as all wickednes is crafty to vndoe it self, so these also, thorow our sides, haue more wounded

themselves then vs, God Almighty making way for feueritie there, where a fayre gentlenessse would not take place. The occasion whereof thus I relate from thence.

THE last *May* there came Letters from *Sir Francis Wyatt* *Gouernor* in *VIRGINIA*, which did aduertise that when in *November* last he arriued in *VIRGINIA*, and entred vpon his *Gouernment*, he found the Country settled in a peace (as all men there thought) sure and vniolable, not onely because it was solemnly ratified and sworne, and at the request of the *Natie* King stamped in *Brasse*, and fixed to one of his *Oakes* of note, but as being aduantagious to both parts; to the *Sauages* as the weaker, vnder which they were safely sheltred and defended; to vs, as being the easiest way then thought to pursue and aduance our proiects of buildings, plantings, and effecting their conuersion by peaceable and fayre meanes. And such was the conceit of firme peace and amitie, as that there was seldome or neuer a sword worne, and a Peece seldomer, except for a *Deere* or *Fowle*. By which assurance of securitie, the Plantations of particular *Aduenturers* and *Planters* were placed scatteringly and straglingly as a choyce veyne of rich ground inuited them, and the further from neighbors held the better. The houses generally set open to the *Sauages*, who were alwaies friendly entertained at the tables of the *English*, and commonly lodged in their bed-chambers. The old planters (as they thought now come to reape the benefit of their long trauels) placed with wonderfull content vpon their priuate diuidents, and the planting
of

of particular Hundreds and Colonies pursued with an hopefull alacrity, all our proiects (saith he) in a faire way, and their familiarity with the Natiues, seeming to open a faire gate for their conuersion to Christianitie.

The Country being in this estate, an occasion was ministred of sending to *Opachankano* the King of these Sauages, about the middle of *March* last, what time the Messenger returned backe with these words from him; That he held the peace concluded so firme, as the Skie should sooner fall then it dissolue: yea, such was the treacherous dissimulation of that people who then had contriued our destruction, that euen two dayes before the Massacre, some of our men were guided thorow the woods by them in safety: and one *Browne*, who then to learne the language liued among the *Warrafcoyacks* (a Prouince of that King) was in friendly manner sent backe by them to *Captaine Hamor* his Master, and many the like passages, rather increasing our former confidence, then any wise in the world ministring the least suspicion of the breach of the peace, or of what instantly ensued; yea, they borrowed our owne Boates to conuey themselves crosse the Riuer (on the bankes of both sides whereof all our Plantations were) to consult of the diuellish murder that ensued, and of our vtter extirpation, which God of his mercy (by the meanes of some of themselves conuerted to Christianitie) prevented: and as well on the Friday morning (the fatal day) the 22 of *March*, as also in the euening, as in other dayes before, they came vnarmed into our houses, without Bowes or arrowes, or other weapons, with *Deere*, *Turkies*, *Fish*,
C 3 Furres.

Furres, and other prouisions, to sell, and trucke with vs, for glasse, beades, and other trifles: yea in some places, sate downe at Breakfast with our people at their tables, whom immediately with their owne tooles and weapons, eyther laid downe, or standing in their houses, they basely and barbarously murdered, not sparing eyther age or sexe, man, woman or childe; so sodaine in their cruell execution, that few or none discerned the weapon or blow that brought them to destruction. In which manner they also slew many of our people then at their seuerall workes and husbandries in the fields, and without their houses, some in planting Corne and Tobacco, some in gardening, some in making Bricke, building, sawing, and other kindes of husbandry, they well knowing in what places and quarters each of our men were, in regard of their daily familiarity, and resort to vs for trading and other negotiations, which the more willingly was by vs continued and cherished for the desire we had of effecting that great master-peece of workes, their conuersion. And by this meanes that fatall Friday morning, there fell vnder the bloudy and barbarous hands of that perfidious and inhumane people, contrary to all lawes of God and men, of Nature & Nations, three hundred forty seuen men, women, and children, most by their owne weapons; and not being content with taking away life alone, they fell after againe vpon the dead, making as well as they could, a fresh murder, defacing, dragging, and mangling the dead carkasses into many pieces, and carrying some parts away in derision, with base and bruitish triumph.

Neither yet did these beasts spare those amongst
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the rest well knowne vnto them, from whom they had daily receiued many benefits and fauours, but spitefully also massacred them, without remorse or pittie, being in this more fell then Lyons and Dragons, which (as Histories record) haue beene so farre from hurting, as they haue both acknowledged, and gratefully requited their Benefactors; such is the force of good deeds, though done to cruell beasts, as to make them put off the very nature of beasts, and to put on humanity vpon them. But these miscreants, contrariwise in this kinde, put not off onely all humanity, but put on a worse and more then vnnaturall brutishnesse. One instance of it, amongst too many, shall serue for all.

That worthy religious Gentleman, Master *George Thorpe* Esquire, Deputie of the Colledge lands, sometimes one of his Maiesties Pentioners, and in one of the principall places of command in VIRGINIA, did so truly and earnestly affect their conuersion, and was so tender ouer them, that whosoever vnder his authority had giuen them but the least displeasure or discontent, he punished them seuerely. He thought nothing too deare for them, and as being desirous to binde them vnto him by his many courtesies, hee neuer denyed them any thing that they asked him, insomuch that when these *Sauages* complained vnto him of the fiercenesse of our Mastiues, most implacable and terrible vnto them, (knowing them by instinct it seemes, to be but treacherous and false-hearted friends to vs, better then our selues) he to gratifie them in all things, for the winning of them by degrees, caused some of them to be killed in their presence, to the great displeasure

pleasure of the owners, and would haue had all the rest
 guekt (had he not beene hindered) to make them the
 gentler and the milder to them. Hee was not onely
 too kinde and beneficiall to the common sort, but also
 to their King, to whom hee oft resorted, and gaue
 many presents which hee knew to be highly pleasing
 to him. And whereas this king before dwelt onely in
 a cottage, or rather a denne or hog-stye, made with a
 few poles and stickes, and couered with mats after
 their wyld manner, to ciuileize him, he first, built him a
 fayre house according to the English fashion, in which
 hee tooke such ioy, especially in his locke and key,
 which hee so admired, as locking and vnlocking his
 doore an hundred times aday, hee thought no deuice
 in all the world was comparable to it.

Thus insinuating himselfe to this King for his reli-
 gious purposes, he conferred after with him oft, and
 intimated to him matters of our Religion; and thus far
 the *Pagan* confessed, moued by naturall Principles,
 that our God was a good God, and better much then
 theirs, in that he had with so many good things aboue
 them endowed vs. Hee told him, if hee would serue
 our God, hee should bee partaker of all those good
 things wee had, and of farre greater then sense or rea-
 son euer could imagine. Hee wonne vpon him, as hee
 thought in many things, so as hee gaue him fayre hea-
 ring and good answer, and seemed to be much plea-
 sed with his discourse and in his company. And both
 hee and his people for the daily courtesies this good
 Gentleman did to one or other of them, did professe
 such outward loue and respect vnto him, as nothing
 could seeme more : but all was little regarded after by
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this Viperous brood, as the sequell shewed : for they not only wilfully murdered him, but cruelly and felly, out of deuillish malice, did so many barbarous despights and foule scornes after to his dead corpes, as are vnbesitting to be heard by any ciuill eare. One thing I cannot omit, that when this good Gentleman vpon his fatall hower, was warned by his man (who perceiued some treachery intended to them by these hell-hounds) to looke to himselfe, and withall ranne away for feare of the mischiese he strongly apprehended, and so saued his owne life ; yet his Master, out of the conscience of his owne good meaning, and faire deserts euer towards them, was so void of all suspicion, and so full of confidence, that they had sooner killed him, then hee could or would beleue they meant any ill against him. Thus the sinnes of these wicked Infidels, haue made them vnworthy of enioying him, and the eternall good that he most zealously alwayes intended to them.

And thus these miserable wretches, not hee, hath lost by it, who to the comfort of vs all, hath gayned a Crowne of endlesse blisse, and is assuredly become a glorious Martyr, in which thrice-happy and blessed state we leaue him. But these miscreants, who haue thus despised Gods great mercies so freely offered to them, must needs in time therefore be corrected by his iustice : So as those who by the way of mercies would not be drawne vnto him, shall some of them at length (no doubt) be brought vnto him by his way of iudgements : to which leauing them, I will knit againe together now the thred of my Discourse, and proceed to tell you, That at the time of this Massacre

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there were three or foure of our ships in *James-Riuer*, and one in the next Riuer, and daily more to come in, as three did within fourteene dayes after; one of which they endeavored to haue surprised, but in vaine, as had also beene their whole attempt, had any the least fore-knowledge beene in those places where the Massacre was committed: yet were the hearts of the English euer stupid, and auerted from beleeuing any thing that might weaken their hopes of speedy winning the Sauages to Ciuilitie and Religion, by kinde vsage and fayre conuersing amongst them. Hee, and the whole Councell write further, That Almighty God (they doubt not) hath his great worke to doe in this Tragedy, and will thereout draw honor and glory to his great Name; safety, and a more flourishing estate to themselves, and the whole Plantation there; and the more speedy conuersion of the Children of those Sauages to himselfe, since hee so miraculously preserved so many of the English (there being, God be prayesd, about eleuen parts of twelue still remaying) whose desire to draw those people to Religion by the carelesse neglect of their owne safeties, seemes to haue beene the greatest cause of their own ensuing destruction. Yet it pleased God to vse some of them as instruments to saue many of their liues, whose soules they had formerly saued, as at *James-Citie*, and other places, and the Pinnace trading in *Pamounkey* Riuer, all whose liues were saued by a conuerted *Indian*, disclosing the plot in the instant (whereof though our sinnes (say they) made vs vnworthy to be instruments of so glorious a conuersion in generall, yet his infinite wisdom can neuerthelesse bring it to passe with

with some more of them, and with other Prouinces there in his good time, and by such meanes as wee thinke most vnlikely. For euen in the deliury of vs that now suruiue, no mans particular carefulnesse saued any one person, but the meere goodnesse of himselfe, freely and miraculously preserved whom it pleased him.

The Letters of Mr. *George Sandis* a worthy Gentleman and Treasurer there, likewise haue aduertised (as many others from many particular persons of note and worth) besides the Relations of many returned in the Sea-flower (the ship that brought vs this vnwelcome newes) haue beene heard at large in the publike Courts, that whilst all their affayres were full of successe, and such intercourse of familiaritie, as if the *Indians* and themselves had beene of one Nation, those treacherous Natiues, after five yeares peace, by a generall combination in one day plotted to subuert their whole Colony, and at one instant of time, though our seuerall Plantations were an hundred and forty miles vp one Riuer on both sides.

But before I goe any further, for the better vnderstanding of all things, you shall know that these wyld naked Natiues liue not in great numbers together, but dispersed, and in small companies; and where most together, not aboue two hundred, and that very rare, in other places fifty or forty, or thereabouts, and many miles distant from one another, in such places among the Woods where they either found, or might easiliest make some cleared plots of ground, which they imploy wholly in setting of Corne, whereby to sustaine their liues. These small and scattered Companies (as

I haue said) had warning giuen from one another in all their habitations to meete at the day and houre appointed for our destruction, at all our severall Townes and places seated vpon the Riuer; some were directed to goe to one place, some to another, all to be done at the same day and time, which they did accordingly: some entring their Houses vnder colour of trucking, and so taking aduantage, others drawing our men abroad vpon faire pretences, and the rest suddenly falling vpon those that were at their labours.

They certifie further, that besides Master *George Thorpe*, before mentioned, Master *John Berkeley*, Captaine *Nathanael Powel*, and his wife, (daughter of Master *William Tracy*, and great with childe) and Captaine *Maycock*, all Gentlemen of birth, vertue, and industry, and of the Councell there, suffered vnder this their cruelty and reason.

That the slaughter had beene vniuersall, if God had not put it into the heart of an Indian belonging to one *Perry*, to disclose it, who liuing in the house of one *Pace*, was vrged by another Indian his Brother (who came the night before and lay with him) to kill *Pace*, (so commanded by their King as he declared) as hee would kill *Perry*: telling further that by such an houre in the morning a number would come from diuers places to finish the Execution, who failed not at the time: *Perries* Indian rose out of his bed and recales it to *Pace*, that vsed him as a Sonne: And thus the rest of the Colony that had warning giuen them, by this meanes was saued. Such was (God bee thanked for it) the good fruit of an Infidell conuerted to Christianity; for though three hundred and more of ours died

died by many of these Pagan Infidels, yet thousands of ours were saved by the means of one of them alone which was made a Christian; Blessed be God for ever, whose mercy endureth for ever; Blessed bee God whose mercy is above his iustice, and farre above all his workes: who wrought this deliuerance whereby their soules escaped euen as a Bird out of the snare of the Fowler.

Pace vpon this discovery, securing his house, before day rowed ouer the Riuer to *Iames-City* (in that place nere three miles in bredth) and gaue notice thereof to the *Gouernor*, by which meanes they were preuented there, and at such other Plantations as was possible for a timely intelligence to be giuen; for where they saw vs standing vpon our Guard, at the sight of a Peece they all ranne away. In other places that could haue no notice, some Peeces with munition (the vse wherof they know not) were there carried away, and some few Cartell also were destroyed by them. And as Fame diuulgeth (not without probable grounds) their King hath since caused the most part of the Gunpowder by him surprized, to bee sowne, to draw therefrom the like increase, as of his Maize or Corne, in Haruest next. And that it is since discovered, that the last Summer *Opachankano* practised with a King of the Eastern shore (no well-willer of his) to furnish him with store of poison (naturally growing in his country) for our destruction, which he absolutely refused, though he sent him great store of Beades, and other presents to winne him thereunto: which he, with five or sixe of his great men, offered to be ready to iustifie against him. That the true cause

of this surprize was moſt by the inſtigation of the Deuill, (enemy to their ſaluation) and the dayly feare that poſſeſt them, that in time we by our growing continually vpon them, would diſpoſſeſſe them of this Country, as they had beene formerly of the Weſt Indies by the Spaniard; produced this bloody act. That neuer grieſe and ſhame poſſeſſed any people more then themſelues, to be thus butchered by ſo naked and cowardly a people, who dare not ſtand the preſentment of a ſtaffe in manner of a Peece, nor an vncharged Peece in the hands of a woman, from which they flye as ſo many Hares; much faſter then from their tormenting Deuill, whom they worſhip for feare, though they acknowledge they loue him not.

THus haue you ſcene the particulars of this maſſacre, out of Letters from thence written, wherein treachery and cruelty haue done their worſt to vs, or rather to themſelues; for whoſe vnderſtanding is ſo ſhallow, as not to perceiue that this muſt needs bee for the good of the Plantation after, and the loſſe of this blood to make the body more healthfull, as by theſe reaſons may be manifeſt.

First, Becauſe betraying of innocency neuer reſts vnpuniſhed: And therefore *Ageſilaus*, when his enemies (vpon whoſe oath of being faithfull hee reſted) had deceiued him, he ſent them thankes, for that by their periury, they had made God his friend, and their enemy.

Secondly, Becauſe our hands which before were tied with gentleneſſe and faire vſage, are now ſet at liberty by the treacherous violence of the Sauages;
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not vntying the Knot, but cutting it : So that we, who hitherto haue had possession of no more ground then their waste, and our purchase at a valuable consideration to their owne contentment, gained ; may now by right of Warre, and law of Nations, inuade the Country, and destroy them who sought to destroy vs : whereby wee shall enioy their cultivated places, turning the laborious Mattocke into the victorious Sword (wherein there is more both ease, benefit, and glory) and possessing the fruits of others labours. Now their cleared grounds in all their villages (which are situate in the fruitfulest places of the land) shall be inhabited by vs, whereas heretofore the grubbing of woods was the greatest labour.

Thirdly, Because those commodities which the Indians enioyed as much or rather more then we, shall now also be entirely possessed by vs. The Deere and other beasts will be in safety, and infinitely increase, which heretofore not onely in the generall huntings of the King (whereat foure or five hundred Deere were vsually slaine) but by each particuler Indian were destroyed at all times of the yeare, without any difference of Male, Damme, or Young. The like may be said of our owne Swine and Goats, whereof they haue vsed to kill eight in tenne more then the English haue done. There will be also a great increase of wild Turkeys, and other waighthy Fowle, for the Indians neuer put difference of destroying the Hen, but kill them whether in season or not, whether in breeding time, or sitting on their egges, or hauing new hatched, it is all one to them : whereby, as also by the orderly vsing of their fishing Weares, no knowne Country in the

the world will so plentifully abound in victuall.

Fourthly, Because the way of conquering them is much more easie then of ciuiling them by faire meanes, for they are a rude, barbarous, and naked people, scattered in small companies, which are helps to Victorie, but hinderances to Ciuilitie: Besides that, a conquest may be of many, and at once; but ciuility is in particular, and slow, the effect of long time, and great industry. Moreouer, victorie of them may bee gained many waies; by force, by surprize, by famine in burning their Corne, by destroying and burning their Boats, Canoes, and Houses, by breaking their fishing Weares, by assailing them in their huntings, whereby they get the greatest part of their sustenance in Winter, by pursuing and chasing them with our horses, and blood-Hounds to draw after them, and Mastiues to teare them, which take this naked, tanned, deformed Sauages, for no other then wild beasts, and are so fierce and fell vpon them, that they feare them worse then their old Deuill which they worship, supposing them to be a new and worse kinde of Deuils then their owne. By these and sundry other wayes, as by driuing them (when they flye) vpon their enemies, who are round about them, and by animating and abetting their enemies against them, may their ruine or subiectiō be soone effected.

So the Spaniard made great vse for his owne turne of the quarrels and enmities that were amongst the Indians, as throughly vnderstanding and following that Maxime of the Politician, *Diuide & impera*, Make diuisions and take Kingdomes: For thus he got two of the greatest Kingdomes of the West Indies, *Pern* and *Mexico*,

Mexico, by the Princes diuisions, and the peoples differences. After the death of *Guainacapa* king of *Peru*, his sonnes *Attabalippa* and *Gaspar* falling to war about the kingdom, & each of the struing to make the *Spaniard* to his friend, *Francis Pizarro* managing those their diuisions onely to his owne ends, easily stripped them both of that rich Kingdome, and became Master of *Peru*. And so likewise *Ferdinando Cortez* vanquished King *Moteczuma*, and gained the Kingdome of *Mexico* from him, by the aid and furtherance of the neighboring people of the Prouince of *Tascula*, being deadly enemies to the *Mexicans*; for which seruice they of *Tascula* are freed by the *Spaniards* from all Tributes to this time. In *VIRGINIA* the many diuers Princes and people there are at this day opposite in infinite factions one vnto another, and many of them beare a mortall hatred to these our barbarous Sauages, that haue beene likely as false and perfidious heretofore to them, as vnto vs of late. So as the quarrels, and the causes of them, and the different humours of these people being well vnderstood, it will be an easie matter to ouerthrow those that now are, or may bee our enemies hereafter, by ayding and setting on their enemies against them. And by these factions and differences of petty Princes, the *Romans* tooke their greatest aduantage to ouercome this Iland of *Great Britayne*, of which *Tacitus* sayes, *Ita dum singuli pugnant vninersi vincuntur*. And *Iustin* hath the like saying of the cause of vanquishing the *Grecian* Cities.

Fiftly, Because the *Indians*, who before were vsed as friends, may now most iustly be compelled to seruitude and drudgery, and supply the robbie of men

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that labour, wheteby euen the meanest of the Plantation may imploy themselues more entirely in their Arts and Occupations, which are more generous, whilst Sauages performe their inferiour workes of digging in mynes, and the like, of whom also some may be sent for the seruice of the *Sommer Islands*.

Sixtly, This will for euer hereafter make vs more cautelous and circumspect, as neuer to bee deceiued more by any other treacheries, but will serue for a great instruction to all posteritie there, to teach them that *Trust is the mother of Deceit*, and to learne them that of the *Italian*, *Chi non fida, non s'ingamua*, Hee that trusts not is not deceiued: and make them know that kindneses are misspent vpon rude natures, so long as they continue rude; as also, that Sauages and Pagans are aboue all other for matter of Iustice euer to be suspected. Thus vpon this Anvile shall wee now beate out to our selues an armour of prooffe, which shall for euer after defend vs from barbarous Incurfions, and from greater dangers that otherwise might happen. And so we may truly say according to the *French Prouerb*, *Aquelq, chose malheur est bon*, Ill lucke is good for something.

Lastly, We haue this benefit more to our comfort, because all good men doe now take much more care of vs then before, since the fault is on their sides, not on ours, who haue vsed so fayre a cariage, euen to our owne destruction. Especially his *Maiesties* most gracious, tender and paternall care is manifest herein, who by his Royall bounty and goodnesse, hath continued his many fauors vnto vs, with a new, large, & Princely supply of Munition and Armes, out of his *Maiesties*
owne

owne store in the Tower, being gratiouſly beſtowed for the ſafety and aduancement of the Plantation. As alſo his Royall fauor is amply extended in a large ſupply of men and other neceſſaries throughout the whole Kingdome, which are very ſhortly to bee ſent to VIRGINIA.

Neyther muſt wee omit the Honourable City of *London*, who to ſhew their zeale at this time (as they haue alwayes done vpon all Honourable occaſions to their endleſſe praiſe) are now ſetting forth one hundred perſons, at their owne charges, for the aduancement of the Plantations. In the furtherance of which action, as the whole graue Senate of Aldermen haue ſhewed much piety and wiſedome, ſo in particular, the Right Honourable *Sir Edward Barkham* Knight, the now Lord Mayor, hath demonſtrated a moſt worthy mind. Beſides many worthy Perſons of birth and quality, and diuers others at their owne coſts are now preparing for VIRGINIA. Neyther is any man to be deieſted becauſe of ſome ſuch diſaſters as theſe that may ſeeme to thwart the buſineſſe.

What growing State was there euer in the world which had not the like? *Rome* grew by oppoſition, and roſe vpon the backe of her enemies. Marke but the *Spaniard* who is in the ſame Continent with VIRGINIA, and hath now perfected his worke; Marke and tell mee, if hee hath not had more counterbuffes farre then wee, as out of their owne hiſtories at large may be proued.

Columbus vpon his returne from the *West Indies* into *Spaine*, hauing left his people with the *Indian* in peace, and promiſe of fayre vſage towards them, yet

at his coming backe againe, hee found no one man
ahue of them, but all by the Natiues treacherously
slaine.

After this againe, when the *Spanish Colony* was in-
creased in great numbers, the *Indians* (from whom
the *Spaniards* for trucking stuffe vled to haue all their
corn) generally conspired together to plant no corne at
all, intending therby to famish them, themselves living
in the meane time vpon *Cassavi* (a root to make bread)
onely then knowne to themselves: This plot of theirs
by the *Spaniards* over-sight (that foolishly depended
vpon Strangers for their bread) tooke such effect, and
brought them to such misery by the rage of famine,
that they spared no vncleane, no loathsome beast, no
not the poysonous and hideous Serpents, but ate
them vp also, deuouring one death to saue them from
another: And by this meanes the whole Colony well-
nere surfatted, sickned, and dyed miserably.

After againe, vpon fresh and great supplies new
made, an infinite company of them by their inconti-
nency dyed of the *Indian* disease, that hath now got
a *French* name, which at first (as being a strange and
vknowne malady) was deadly vpon whomsoeuer it
lighted. Besides (before they knew the cause and
remedy) very many lost diuers parts of their body,
feet and hands principally, by a little vermine lesse
then a Flea, and skipping like it, called *Nigua*, which
got between the skinne and the flesh before they were
aware, and there bred and multiplyed, making swell-
lings and putrefactions, to the decay and losse of their
bodily members.

What should I tell you that the Plantations diuers
times

times were neare vndone, by the ambition, factions, and malice of the Commanders one vnto another. *Columbus*, to whom they were beholding for all, with his brothers, were sent home from the *West Indies* into *Spaine* bound with chaines: and some other great Commanders killed and murdered one another. *Pizarro* was killed by *Almagros* sonne, and him *Vasco* beheaded, which *Vasco* was taken by *Blasco*, and this *Blasco* was likewise taken by *Pizarroes* brother. Thus by their owne spightfull and auaritious quarrels did they well-neare shake the mayne pillars of that Plantation.

These and many other calamities and mischiefes, too long to relate now, hapned vnto them more then euer did to vs. And at one time their plantation was euen at the last gaspe, all their Colony being resolved desperately to leaue it, had not two ships vnexpected come in with new supplyes: yet wee see for all these miseries, that they haue attained to their ends at last, Honor, power, and wealth; In so much as that Countrey, which (when they were dishartned with disasters) they beganne to be so weary of, that they were about to forsake it all, in short time after (seeing all stormes blowne ouer, and fayre weather shining vpon them) they were so in loue with their great fortunes, that they grew so iealous of them, as made them shut them vp from the sight of any but themselves. And then they petitioned their King, by an inuolable Decree to annexe and vnite the *West Indies* inseparably for euer to the Crowne of *Spaine*; which (for their better securitie and satisfaction) was accordingly performed and ratified, as it is to be seene in *Several Hi-*

story of the *West Indies*. And whereas before, few could be hired to go to inhabite there, now with great suite they must obtaine it.

Thus haue they in time by industry, patience, and constancy effected this great worke of theirs, notwithstanding to encrease their difficulties also, they were to deale with a most populous & numerous nation, which they ouercame at last: So as *Oniedo* in his third Booke of the first Part of his *West Indie History* saith, that of a million of *Indians* at least, that were in *Hispaniola*, there were not (in little more then forty yeares space after the first beginning of the Plantation) five hundred of the & all their children liuing: for the *Indians* that liued there, after were brought out of the Continent into that Iland, or out of one Iland to be planted in another. On the other side, the Natiues in *VIRGINIA* are nothing populous, but thin and scattered Nations, as is knowne to all.

Hereby the way to make a little Digression, since I haue mentioned *Oniedo* who liued about twenty two yeares in the *West Indies*, I will acquaint you with his obseruation and iudgement of the nature and disposition of the *Indians* there, that you may compare and see in what, and how farre, it agrees with that of the Natiues of *VIRGINIA*.

They are (saith hee) by nature sloathfull and idle, vitious, melancholy, slouely, of bad conditions, lyers, of small memory, of no constancy or trust. In another place he saith, The *Indian* is by nature of all people the most lying and most inconstant in the world, sottish and sodaine: neuer looking what dangers may happen afterwards, lesse capable then children of fixe
or

or seauen yeares old, and lesse apt and ingeniotts. This is the generall disposition of most of them, though there be some (sayes he) that be wise and subtile. And indeede it should seeme so, when they could ouerreach and goe beyond the *Spaniard* so much, to put that tricke of staruing them (as aforesaid) vpon them, to their so great and almost totall destruction.

But to come againe to that which I first intended: Since the *Spaniard* (as we see) in his Plantations hath gone thorow farre more hazards, and greater difficulties then euer wee haue had, we therefore in looking to what is past, vpon great reason ought likewise not to be deterred, but so much the rather inuited to proceede with constancy and courage. And it besides wee looke (as most men doe) after the riches of a Countrey to inuite vs on, aske those that haue beene there, and haue trauelled farre and neare, and they will tell you, that no Countrey in the world doth naturally abound with more Commodities then *Virginia* doth. The Clymate is knowne to be more temperate, and the soyle more rich then that of the *West Indies* is: neyther doth it want mynes of all sorts, no not of the richest, as is knowne to some now liuing, and shall be manifested when fit time shall serue. And yet to thinke that Gold and Siluer mynes are in a Countrey (otherwise most rich and fruitfull) the greatest wealth of a Plantation, is but a popular error, as is that opinion likewise, That the Gold and Siluer is the greatest wealth of the *West Indies* now at this present time. True it is indeed, that in the first Conquest the *Spaniards* got great and mighty treasure from the *Indians*, which they in long space had heaped vp together,
and

and in those times the *Indians* shewed them entyre and plentiful rich mynes, which by length of time (as is well known and published to the world by those that haue beene there) are wasted and exhausted since, so as now the charge of getting those mettals is growne most excessiue, besides the consuming and spoyling many men of their liues, which are deprived of them by the vapors that come out of the Gold and Siluer mynes, which are most pestilent and deadly, as diuers authors auerre. Amongst others, a late Geographer speaking of the *West Indies*, and of those mynes there, saith, *Odor ex auri & argenti fodinis noxius admodum; neq; tamen prohibuit aeris corruptissimi violentia Hispanos, ne in alio orbe nouum moriendi locum quaererent.* So as all things considered by these mynes, what by the liues of many men lost in them, and what with the great charge otherwise in getting them, the cleare gaine to the Aduenturers from these mettals (the Kings part defrayed) is but small to them, nothing neere so much I am sure, as is imagined. And were it not for other rich Commodities there that enable and enrich the Aduenturers, those of the Contraction house were neuer able to subsist by this. For the greatest part of their gaine and profit I say consists not in these mynes, but in their other Commodities, partly natiue, and partly translated from other parts of the world, and planted in the *West Indies*: As in their mighty wealth of Sugars (the Sugar Canes being transported first from the *Canaries*,) and in Ginger, and some other commodities deriued from the *East Indies* thither: in their Cochanile, their Indico, their Cotton, their infinite store of Hydes and Skins, their

their Quick-silver, and Allom, Woad, and Brasill-wood, &c. And their many other Dyes, Paints, *Petarana*, Tobacco, Gummes, Balmes, Oyles medecinnall, and Perfumes, their *Sarsaparilla*, and many other physicall drugs, (for which, learned Physitians and skilfull Simplers were sent to take a suruey, and make an exquisite draught of all the Plants in colours.) These I say and other the like commodities are the West Indies indeed vnto the Aduenturers, by which they are inabled to enrich themselues, and to sustaine the mighty charge of drawing out the Gold and Silver, to the great and cleare reuenew of their King.

I had many things of importance to say more, but I will detain the Reader no longer now. To conclude then, seeing that *Virginia* is most abundantly fruitfull, and that this Massacre must rather be beneficiall to the Plantation then impaire it, let all men take courage, and put to their helping hands, since now the time is most seasonable and aduantageous for the reaping of those benefits which the Plantation hath long promised: and for their owne good let them doe it speedily, that so by taking the prioritie of time, they may haue also the prioritie of place, in choosing the best Seats of the Country, which now by vanquishing of the Indians, is like to offer a more ample and faire choice of fruitfull habitations, then hitherto our gentlenesse and faire comportment to the Sauages could attaine vnto. Wherein no doubt but all the fauour that may be, shall be shewed to Aduenturers and Planters. And for old Aduenturers, there is due vnto them and their heyres (according to the Orders of the Company) for each twelue pounds ten shillings formerly paid
F into

into the treasury, one hundred Acres of Land, vpon a first diuision, and as much vpon a second, the first being planted. And whosoever transports himselfe or any other, at his charge into VIRGINIA, shall for himselfe and each person so transported, before Midsummer, 1625. haue to him and his heyres for euer, fifty Acres of land vpon a first Diuision, and as much more vpon a second : the first fifty being cultivated or manured, if such person continue there three yeares, cyther at once or seuerall times, or dye after hee bee shipped for that Voyage.

Lastly, it is to be wished, that euery good Patriot will take these things seriously into his thoughts, and consider how deeply the prosecution of this noble Enterprise concerneth the honor of his *Maiestie* and the whole Nation, the propagation of Christian Religion, the enlargement, strength, and safety of his *Maiesties* Dominions, the rich augmenting of his Reuenues, the imploiment of his Subjects idle at home, the increase of men, Mariners and shipping, and the raising of such necessary commoditie, for the importation of which from forren Countries so great and incredible summes are continually issued and expended. Some may helpe with their purses, some with their persons, some with their fauour, some with their counsell : especially amongst others, let Ministers in their publike and priuate prayers commend these Plantations to the blessing of Almighty God :

To whom be all honor and glory,
for euer and euer,

Amen.

Here



Here following is set downe a true
List of the names of all those that were mas-
sacred by the treachery of the Sauages in
VIRGINIA, the 22 March last.

To the end that their lawfull heyres may take
speedy order for the inheriting of their lands
and estates there: For which the Honourable Com-
pany of Virginia are ready to doe them
all right and fauour.

*At Captaine Berckleys Plantation seated at the Fal-
ling Creeke, some 66. miles from Iames-Citie in
VIRGINIA.*

I ohn Berkley Esquire.	Philip Barnes.
Thomas Brasington.	William Swandal.
John Sawyer.	Robert Williams,
Roger Daud.	his Wife,
Francis Gowsh.	and Childe.
Bartholmew Peram.	Giles Bradshawe,
Giles Peram.	his Wife,
John Dowler.	and Childe.
Laurence Dowler.	John Howlet,
Lewis Williams.	and his sonne.
Richard Boscough.	Thomas Wood, and
Thomas Holland.	Collins his man.
John Hunt.	Ioseph Fitch Apothecary
Robert Horner Mason.	to Doctor Pots.

At Master Thomas Sheffields Plantation, some three miles from the Falling Creeke.

<p>M After Th: Sheffield, and Rachel his wife. John Reece. William Tyler a boy. Samuel Reece. John Ellen. Robert Tyler a boy.</p>	<p>Mathew ——— Judeth Howard. Thomas Poole Methusalem ——— Thomas Taylor. William Tyler.</p>
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At Henrico Iland about two miles from Sheffields Plantation.

<p>—— Atkins. —— Weston. Philip Shatford.</p>	<p>William Perigo. Owen Jones, one of Capt. Berkleys people.</p>
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Slaine of the Colledge People, about two miles from Henrico-Citie.

<p>S Amuel Stringer. George Soldan. William Bassett. John Perry. Edward Ember. Iarrat Moore. Thomas Xerles. Thomas Freeman. John Allen.</p>	<p>Thomas Cooke. John Clements. James Faulkoner. Christopher Henley. William Jordan. Robert Daus. Thomas Hobson. William Bailly.</p>
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(37)

*At Apo-mattucke River at Master Abraham Pierce
his Plantation some five miles off the
Colledge People.*

VVilliam Charte. | Iohn Barker a boy.
Io: Waterhowse. | Robert Ycoman.

*At Charles-Citie and about the Precincts.
of Capt. Smiths Company.*

Roger Royal. | Edward Heydon.
Thomas Iones. | Henry Bushel.
Robert Maruel.

At other Plantations next adioyning.

Richard Prat, and | his Childe, and
his Brother. | his Sister.
Henry Milward, | Richard a boy.
his Wife, | Goodwife Redhead.

At Mr. William Farrars House.

Master Iohn England | William her sonne.
and his Man. | Thomas his Man.
Iohn Bel. | Iames Woodshaw.
Henricke Peterson, and | Mary, and } Maidseruants
Alice his Wife, and | Elizabeth }

(38)

*At Berkley Hundred some five miles from
Charles-Citie.*

C apt. George Thorpe	Giles Wilkins.
Esq. one of his Ma-	Giles Bradway.
iesties Pentioners.	Richard Fereby.
John Rowles.	Thomas Thorpe.
Richard Rowles,	Robert Iordan.
his Wife,	Edward Painter.
and Childe.	

At Westouer, about a mile from Berkley-Hundred:

And first, at Cap. Fr: Wests Plantation.

James English.
Richard Dash.

At Master Iohn Wests Plantation.

Christopher Turner.
Dauid Owen.

At Capt. Nathanael Wests.

Michael Aleworth.
Iohn Wright.

An Lieutenant Gibs his Diuidend.

I ohn Paly.	Richard Wainham.
Thomas Ratcliffe.	Benomy Reyman.
Michael Booker.	Thomas Gay.
Iohn Higgle.	James Vpfall.
Nathanael Earle.	Daniel — Mr. Dombc.
Iohn Gibbes.	lowes man.
William Parker.	

At

At Mr. Richard Owens house.

R ichard Owen.	One old Maid called
Stephen Dubo.	blinde Margaret.
Francis, an Irishman.	William Reeue.
Thomas Paine.	

At Master Owen Macars house.

O Wen Macar.	Richard Yeaw.
Garret Farrel.	One Boy.

At Master Macocks Diuidend.

C Apt. Samuel Macock	Thomas Browne.
Esquire.	Iohn Downes.
Edward Lister.	

*At Flowerdieu-Hundred Sir George Yeardleys
Plantation.*

I Ohn Philips.	Robert Taylor.
Thomas Nufon.	Samuel Jarret.
Iohn Braford.	Elizabeth Bennet.

*At the other side of the River opposite to
Flowerdieu-Hundred.*

M Aster Hobson, and	Thomas Philips.
his Wife.	Richard Campion.
Richard Storks.	Anne Greene.
Iohn Slaughter.	

At Mr. Swinhowe his House.

M istris Swinhow, & Thomas and George Shinhew her sonnes.	Richard Mosse. Iohn Larkin. William Blyth. Thomas Grindal.
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At Mr. William Bikars house.

VV illiam Bykar. Math: Hawthorn and his Wife.	Edward Peirce. Nicholas Howsdon.
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At Weymouth of Sir George Yeardley his people.

N athanael Elie. Iohn Flores. Henry Gape. —— Buckingham. William Puffet. William Walker. Iohn Gray. James Boate. Iohn Suersby. Thomas Euans. Thomas Ap Richard.	Henry Haynes. Iohn Blewet. Henry Rice. —— Hurt. Jonas Alport. Thomas Stephens. Samuel Goodwine. Iohn Snow, and his Boy. Margery Blewet.
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At Powle-brooke.

C apt. Nath: Powle, Esq. and his Wife, Daughter to Mr. Tracy. Mistris Bray Adam Rayners Wife. Barbara Burges. William Head.	Thomas Woolcher. William Meakins. Robert —— Peter Iordan. Nathanael Leydon. Peter Goodale.
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(41)

At Southampton-Hundred.

Robert Goffe, and
his Wife,
William Larkum.

John Dauies.
William Mountfort.

At Martin Brandons.

Lieutenant Sanders.
Ensign Sherley.
John Taylor, and

his Wife.
2 Boyes.
Mathew a Polander.

At Captaine Spilmans house.

Iohn Basingthwayte.
Walter Shawe.

At Ensign Spence his house.

William Richmond
John Fowler.
Alexander Bale.

William Fierfax.
The Tinker.

*Persons slaine at Martins-Hundred some seauen
miles from Iames-Citie.*

Lieutenant Rich: Kean.
Master Tho: Boise, &
Mistris Boise his wife, &
a sucking Childe.
4 of his men.
A Maide.
2 Children.
Nathanael Iefferies wife.
Margaret Dauies.

Richard Staples,
his wife,
and Childe.
2 Maides.
6 Men and Boyes.
Walter Dauies, &
his brother.
Christopher Guillam.
Thomas Combar.

G

3 Seruants

(42)

3. Seruants.
Master Iohn Boife
his Wife.

A Maide.

4 Men-seruants.
Laurence Wats,
his Wife.

2 Men-seruants.
Timothy Moise,
his Man.

Henry Bromage,
his Wife,
his Daughter,
his Man.

Edward How,
his Wife,
his Childe.

A child of Iohn Iacksons.

4 Men-seruants.
Iofua Dary,
his Wife,

A Man.
Ralph Digginson,
his Wife.

Richard Cholfer.

George Iones.

Cisly Cooke,
his Wife.

Dauid Bons,

Iohn Bennet.

Iohn Mason.

William Pawmet.

Thomas Bats.

Peter Lighborrow.

Iames Thorley.

Robert Walden.

Thomas Tolling.

Iohn Burler.

Edward Rogers.

Maximilian Ruffel.

Henry a Welchman.

*At Mr. Thomas Peirce his house ouer against
Mulberry Iland.*

M After Tho: Peirce,
his Wife,
and Childe.

Iohn Hopkins.

Iohn Samon.

A French boy.

At Mr. Edward Bennets Plantation.

M After Th: Brewood
his Wife,
his Childe,

2 Seruants.

Thomas Ferris.

George Cole.

Robert

Robert Gray.
 Iohn Griffin.
 Ensigne Harrison.
 Iohn Costard.
 David Barry.
 Thomas Sheppard.
 Henry Price.
 Robert —
 Edward Iolly.
 Richard —
 Alice Iones.
 Thomas Cooke.
 Philip Worth.
 Mathew a maid.
 Francis Winder.
 Thomas Couly.
 Richard Woodward.
 Humfrey Cropen.
 Thomas Bacon.
 Euan Watkins.
 Richard Lewis.
 Edward Towse.

Remember Michel.
 — Bullocke.
 Richard Chandler.
 Henry Moore.
 Nicholas Hunt.
 Iohn Corderoy.
 Richard Cockwell.
 Iohn Howard.
 Mistris Harrison.
 Mary Dawks
 Anne English.
 Rebecca —
 Master Prowse.
 Hugh —
 Iohn —
 Edward —
 Mistris Chamberlen.
 Parnel a maid.
 Humfrey Sherbrooke.
 Iohn Wilkins.
 Iohn Burton.

Iohn Scotchmore }
 Edward Turner. } *Mr. Iohn Pountis his men.*
 Edward Brewster, Lieutenant *Peirce his man.*
 Thomas Holland, Capt. *Whittakers man.*

At Master Walters his house.

Master Edw: Walters | a Maid.
 | a Boy.
 his Wife,
 a Childe,

The whole number is 347.



A T R E A T I S E O F T H E N O R T H W E S T

Passage to the South Sea, through

the Continent of *VIRGINIA*

and by *Fretum Hudson.*

THe noble Plantation of *VIRGINIA* hath some very excellent Prerogatiues aboue many other famous Kingdomes, namely, the temperature of the ayre, the fruitfulnessse of the soile, and the commodiousnesse of situation.

The ayre is healthfull and free both from immoderate heate, and from extreame cold; so that both the inhabitants and their cattell doe prosper exceedingly in stature and strength, and all Plants brought from any other remote climate, doe there grow and fructifie in as good or better manner, then in the soyle from whence they came. Which though it doe manifestly proue the fruitfulnessse of the soile, yeelding all kinds of graine or plants committed vnto it, with a rich and plentifull encrease, yet cannot the fatnesse of the earth alone produce such excellent effects, vnlesse the temperature of the Ayre bee likewise so fauourable, that

those tender sprouts which the earth doth abundantly bring forth, may bee cherished with moderate heate and seasonable moisture, and freed both from scorching drought, and nipping frost.

These blessings are so much the more to bee esteemed, because they are bestowed vpon a place situated so conueniently, and at so good a distance both from *Europe*, and the *West Indies*, that for the mutuall commerce betwixt these great and most rich parts of the habitable world, there cannot bee deuised any place more conuenient for the succour and refreshing of those that trade from hence thither: whether they be of our owne nation, or of our neighbours and friends; the multitude of great and nauigable Riuer, and of safe and spacious harbours, as it were inuiting all Nations to entertaine mutuall friendship, and to participate of those blessings which God out of the abundance of his rich Treasures, hath so graciously bestowed some vpon these parts of *Europe*, and others no lesse desired vpon those poore people: which might still haue remained in their old barbarous ignorance, without knowledge of their owne misery, or of Gods infinite goodnesse and mercy; if it had not pleased God thus graciously both to draw vs thither with desire of such wealth as those fruitfull Countries afford, and also to grant vs so easie, certaine, and safe a meanes to goe vnto them: which passage is in mine opinion made much more secure and easie by the commodious harbours and refreshing which *VIRGINIA* doth reach out vnto vs. The coasts of *Florida* to the West, being not so harborous; and of *New England* to the East, somewhat more out of the way, amongst so many
Flats

Flats and small Lands not so safe. Neither is the commodiousnesse of VIRGINIA's situation onely in respect of this west *Atlanticke* Ocean, but also in respect of the *Indian* Ocean, which wee commonly call the South Sea, which lyeth on the West and North west side of VIRGINIA, on the other side of the Mountains beyond our Fals, and openeth a free and faire passage, not onely to *China*, *Iapan*, and the *Moluccaes*; but also to *New Spaine*, *Peru*, *Chila*, and those rich Countries of *Terra Australis*, not as yet fully discovered. For the Sea wherein Master *Hudson* did winter, which was first discovered by him, and is therefore now called *Fretum Hudson*, doth stretch so farre towards the west, that it lieth as farre westward as the Cape of *Florida*: So that from the Fals aboue *Henrico* City, if we shape our journey towards the Northwest following the Rivers towards the head, we shall vndoubtedly come to the Mountains; which as they send diuers great Rivers Southward into our Bay of *Chesepiock*, so likewise doe they send others from their further side Northwestward into that Bay where *Hudson* did winter. For so wee see in our owne Country, from the ridge of Mountaines continued from *Derbshire* into *Scotland*, doe issue many great Rivers on both sides into the East *Germane* Ocean, and into the *Westerne Irish* Seas: in like sort from the *Alpes* of *Switzerland* and the *Grizons*, do runne the *Danubie* Eastward into *Pontus Euxinus*, the *Rhene* into the North *Germane* Ocean, the *Rhosne* west into the *Mediterrane* Sea, and the *Po* South into the *Adriatike* Sea. This Bay where *Hudson* did winter, stretcheth it selfe Southward into 49. degrees, and cannot be in probability so farre distant.

stant from the Fals as 200. Leagues ; part of the way lying by the Riuer side towards the mountaines from whence it springeth : and the other part on the other side cannot want Riuer likewise, which will conduct vs all the way, and I hope carry vs and our provisions a good part of it. Besides that Bay, it is not vnlikely that the Westerne Sea in some other Creeke or Riuer cometh much neerer then this place : For the place where *Sir Thomas Button* did winter, lying more Westerly then *Master Hudsons Bay* by 190. Leagues in the same Sea, doth extend it selfe very neere as farre towards the west as the *Cape of California*, which is now found to be an Iland stretching it selfe from 22. degrees to 42. and lying almost directly North & South; as may appeare in a Map of that Iland which I haue seene here in *London*, brought out of *Holland* ; where the Sea vpon the Northwest part may very probably come much neerer then some do imagine: who giuing too much credit to our vsuall Globes and Maps, doe dreame of a large Continent extending it selfe farre Westward to the imagined Straight of *Anian*, where are seated (as they fable) the large Kingdomes of *Cebola* and *Quinira*, hauing great and populous Cities of euill people ; whose houses are said to bee five stories high, and to haue some pillars of *Turquesses*. Which relations are cunningly set downe by some vpon set purpose to put vs out of the right way, and to discourage such as otherwise might bee desirous to search a passage by the way aforesaid into those Seas.

Gerardus Mercator, a very industrious and excellent Geographer, was abused by a Map sent vnto him, of foure *Enripi* meeting about the North Pole ; which
now

now are found to be all turned into a maine icie Sea. One demonstration of the crafty falshood of these v-suall Maps is this, that *Cape Mendocino* is set in them West Northwest, distant from the South Cape of *California*, about seuentene hundred Leagues, whereas *Francis Gaule* that was imployed in those discoueries by the Viseroy of *New Spaine*; doth in *Hugo Linscotten* his booke set downe their distance to bee onely five hundred Leagues.

Besides this, in the place where *Sir Thomas Button* did winter in 57. degrees of latitude, the constant great tides euery twelue houres, and the increase of those tides whensoever any strong westerne wind did blow, doe strongly perswade vs that the maine Westerne Ocean is not farre from thence; which was much confirmed vnto them the Summer following; when sayling directly North from that place where they wintered, about the Latitude of 60. degrees, they were crossed by a strong Currant running sometimes Eastward, sometimes Westward: So that if wee finde either *Hudsons Bay*, or any Sea more neere vnto the West, wee may assure our selues that from thence wee may with great ease passe to any part of the *East Indies*: And that as the world is very much beholding to that famous *Columbus* for that hee first discouered vnto vs the *West Indies*; and to the *Portingall* for the finding out the ordinary and as yet the best way that is knowne to the *East Indies*, by *Cape Bona-Speranza*. So may they and all the world be in this beholding to vs in opening a new and large passage, both much nearer, safer, and farre more wholesome and temperate through the Continent of *VIRGINIA*, and by

Fretum Hudson, to all those rich Countries bordering vpon the South Sea, in the *East* and *West Indies*. And this hope that the South Sea may easily from VIRGINIA be discovered over Land, is much confirmed by the constant report of the Sauages, not onely of VIRGINIA, but also of *Florida* and *Canada*; which dwelling so remote one from another, and all agreeing in the report of a large Sea to the Westwards, where they describe great Ships not vnlike to ours, with other circumstances, doe giue vs very great probability (if not full assurance) that our endeouours this way shall by Gods blessing haue a prosperous and happy successe, to the encrease of his Kingdome and glory amongst these poore ignorant Heathen people, the publique good of all the Christian world, the neuer-dying honour of our most gracious Soueraigne, the inestimable benefit of our Nation, and the admirable and speedy increase and aduancement of that most noble and hopefull Plantation of VIRGINIA;
 for the good successe whereof all good men
 with me, I doubt not, will poure out
 their prayers to Almighty
 G O D.

H. B.



A MEMORIAL OF
 Religious Charitie exercised on
Virginia to the glory of God and good
 example of men, these three last yeares,
 1619. 1620. 1621.

M^{ist}ris *Mary Robinson* by her Will
 gaue towards the building of a } *£. s. d.* *Anno 1619*
 Church in VIRGINIA, _____ } 200. 0. 0.

A Person vnknowne gaue for that
 Church a Communion-cup with a Co-
 uer, and a Plate for the bread of siluer
 guilt: a silke damaske Carpet, a linnen
 damaske Table-Cloth, and other Orna-
 ments, all valued at _____ } 20. 0. 0.

A person vnknowne gaue for the vse
 of the Colledge, a Communion-cup
 with a Couer, and a Plate for the bread,
 of Siluer guilt: a crimson veluet Carpet
 with gold lace and fringe, and a linnen
 damaske Table-cloath: all valued at _____ } 30. 0. 0.

A person vnknowne sent a Letter, the Copy whereof is registred, directed thus, *To Sir Edwin Sandys, the faithfull Treasurer of VIRGINIA*: and subscribed, *Dust and Ashes*: And afterwards by an vnknowne person sent a box to the house of *Sir Edwin Sandys* with the same direction: which being opened in Court, therein was found in gold 550. pounds, to be disposed of for the education of children of the Infidels, in Christian religion and ciuility.

l. s. d.
550. 0. 0.

Anno 1620

Master *Nicholas Farrar* of London, deceased, hath by his Will giuen 300 li. to the Colledge in VIRGINIA, to bee paid when there shall be ten of the Infidels children placed in it: and in the meane time 24. pounds by the yeare to bee disbursed vnto three discrete and godly men in the Colonie, which shall honestly bring three of the Infidels children in Christian Religion, and some good course to liue by. ————

300. 0. 0.

A person refusing to be named, hath giuen to the benefit of the Plantation ————

10. 0. 0.

Anno 1621

The Gentlemen and Mariners that came in the *Royall-James* from the *East Indies*, beeing at *Cape Bona-Speranza*, homeward bound, gaue towards the building of a Free Schoole in *Virginia*, to be called the *East Indie Schools*, ————

70. 3. 6.

Towards

Towards the furtherance of the *East Indie Schoole*, an vnkowne person hath added the summe of ———— } 50. 0. 0.

A person refusing to be named, hath giuen the summe of 40. shillings *per annum* for euer, for a Sermon, to be preached before the *Virginia Company*. — } 40s. *per an.*

At the Quarter Court held the 30. of *January* 1621. by a person not willing as yet to be knowne, was sent in gold 25. li. to helpe forward the *East Indie Schoole*. — } 25. 0. 0.

At the same Quarter Court a small Bible with a Couer richly wrought, a great Church-Bible, the Booke of Common Prayer, and other bookes were presented to be sent to *VIRGINIA*, in the name of a person who had the yeare before sent for the vse of the Colledge at *Henrico*; *S. Augustine De ciuitate Dei*, Master *Perkins* his workes, and an exact Map of *America*: the giuer is not known, but the books are valued at ———— } 10. 0. 0.

Giuen by Master *Thomas Bargrave*, a Minister in *VIRGINIA* deceased, for the vse of the Colledge, a Library valued at ———— } 100. marks

(54)

There is a Contribution made by the
Inhabitants in VIRGINIA for the build-
ing of a house of entertainment for
new comers, at *James-Citie*: amount-
ing to the value of —————

l. s. d.
1500. 0. 0.

The Gentlemen and Mariners that
came lately home from the *East Indies*,
in the two Ships called the *Hart* and *Roe-
Bucke*, being at the Cape of *Bona Speran-*
za, homeward bound, gave towards the
building of the aforesaid Free-Schoole
in VIRGINIA the summe of ————

66. 13. 4.

FINIS.

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